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the word really does mean "pigsty" is confirmed by its occurrence in a gloss (Wright-Wülker, 204²): *Ceniluti* (read *ceniluti*, with Sievers, *Anglia*, XIII, 320) *swina hlose*. It is quite possible that the gloss has been assigned to a wrong lemma, or the glossator may have been thinking of the usual dirt in pigsties. The modern dialectal word *lewze* (pronounced *lūz*),¹ "a pigsty," is found in Somerset and Devon, and its present pronunciation points to an Old English long close *ō*.¹

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UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD,
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LANCE SUR FAUTRE.

SINCE the publication of my article on "Lance sur fautre" in MODERN PHILOLOGY, October, 1903, a new passage has come to my knowledge, through the kindness of Professor T. A. Jenkins, which illustrates my theory better than any of those quoted before. It can be found in Foerster's edition of "Li chevaliers as deus espees," vss. 4675-83, and reads:

Parle orent en tel maniere
Entr'els, puis se traisent arriere
Et ont les cheuaus adrecies,
S'ont les escus auant sacies
Et mueuent li uns contre l'autre,
Si metent les lances sus fautre
Et de fautre sous les aissieles,
Andeus les missent en astieles
Si tost comme il s'entrencontrerent.

I should also like to correct a misprint which occurred on p. 1 of my above-mentioned article. In l. 9 "Old English" should be replaced by "Old French."

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¹ Cf. WRIGHT (*Dial. Dict.*, III, 584), who suggests connection with *lew* "a shelter, etc.," Old Engl. *hlēo*, but its occurrence in O. E. as *hlose* disproves that. Note that the development of O. E. *hlēo* to the modern *lew* presupposes the same shifting of stress that we have in Modern English *lose* from O. E. *-lēosan*.